United Nations A/71/134

General Assembly

Distr.: General
12 July 2016

Original: English

**Seventy-first session**
Item 103 of the preliminary list*

# Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

## Report of the Secretary-General

1. In paragraph 11 of its resolution 70/73, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, to prepare a report on the efforts of States that had ratified the Treaty towards its universalization and on possibilities for providing assistance on ratification procedures to States that so request it and to submit such a report to the Assembly at its seventy-first session.

2. The present report is submitted pursuant to that request. Information on the subject provided by the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization is contained in the annex.

* A/71/50.

16-11969 (E) 040816

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# Annex

## Report on efforts of States towards the universalization of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*

**June 2015-May 2016**

| *State entity* | *Date period* | *Activities and context* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1. Bilateral level** | | | |
| **1 (a) Activities relating to annex 2 States** | | | |
| Argentina | June 2015-May 2016 | Argentina seized every appropriate opportunity to insist on the need for the Treaty to enter into force and promote signature and ratification by the remaining annex 2 States. | |
| Austria | June 2015-May 2016 | Austria, both bilaterally and as a member of the European Union, supported the European Union plan of action and raised systematically in its bilateral contacts with annex 2 States, including at a high level when appropriate, the importance of signing and/or ratifying the Treaty in order to achieve its early entry into force. | |
| Belgium | June 2015-May 2016 | Belgium, both bilaterally and as member of the European Union, supported the European Union plan of action and raised systematically in its bilateral contacts with annex 2 States, including at a high level when appropriate, the importance of signing and ratifying the Treaty in order to achieve its early entry into force. | |
| Brazil | June 2015-May 2016 | Brazil took every appropriate opportunity in its bilateral contacts to raise the importance of the signature and ratification of the Treaty with the annex 2 States which had not yet signed and/or ratified it. Brazil also raised the issue of Treaty ratification in bilateral consultations on disarmament and non-proliferation with some annex 2 States. | |

* The present report includes activities that have been completed (i.e., that are not ongoing or planned) and that were aimed at promoting the entry into force of the Treaty.

| *State/entity* | *Date/period* | *Activities and context* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Finland | June 2015-May 2016 | Finland raised the importance of the early ratification of the Treaty by annex 2 States in its bilateral contacts with annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty. | |
| France | June 2015-May 2016 | France took every appropriate opportunity in bilateral contacts with States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, including the annex 2 States, to raise the importance of doing so as soon as possible, including at a high level when appropriate.<br><br>France fully supported the commitment of the Group of Eminent Persons to promote the Treaty in annex 2 States. The French member of the Group took part in its work and attended the Group's meeting held in Hiroshima, Japan, in August 2015. | |
| | February 2016 | France addressed ratification issues with the Executive Secretary during his visit in France and his meeting with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and proposed to take significant action as part of the twentieth anniversary of the Treaty. Representatives of French civil society took part in an exchange with the Executive Secretary on the Treaty to open new perspectives. | |
| Germany | June 2015-May 2016 | Germany used every appropriate opportunity at the bilateral level, and also undertook a démarche while holding the presidency of the Group of Seven, to raise the importance of an early entry into force of the Treaty and encourage the signature and ratification of the Treaty by annex 2 States that had not yet done so. Germany also invited representatives of non-ratifying States to an opening ceremony (with the Executive Secretary and Minister of State Michael Roth) for the exhibition on the International Monitoring System hosted by the Federal Foreign Office in Berlin. In addition, Germany promoted and financially supported the activities of the Group of Eminent Persons. | |

| *State entity* | *Date period* | *Activities and context* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hungary | June 2015-May 2016 | In its bilateral meetings, at the ministerial level and below, Hungary raised the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty with several annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty. | |
| Italy | June 2015-May 2016 | Italy took every suitable bilateral and multilateral opportunity to encourage the entry into force of the Treaty, calling for the prompt signature and ratification of the Treaty by annex 2 States. | |
| Japan | June 2015-May 2016 | Japan took every opportunity, where appropriate, in its bilateral contacts, both at the political and official levels, to encourage the signature and/or ratification of the Treaty by the remaining annex 2 States. | |
| Malaysia | June 2015-May 2016 | Malaysia took every appropriate opportunity to promote the Treaty in all relevant forums and in its bilateral contacts with annex 2 States and stressed the importance of signing and/or ratifying the Treaty in order to achieve its entry into force. | |
| Mexico | June 2015-May 2016 | Mexico took every opportunity in its bilateral contacts to urge the signature and/or ratification of the Treaty by annex 2 States that had not yet done so.<br><br>Mexico firmly condemned the nuclear test conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 6 January 2016 and called for no other State to perform any further nuclear test, and at the same time urged those remaining annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty to do so as soon as possible. | |
| Mongolia | June 2015-May 2016 | Mongolia took every relevant opportunity in its bilateral engagement with annex 2 States to promote the universalization and entry into force of the Treaty. | |
| New Zealand | June 2015-May 2016 | In relevant bilateral forums, workshops and meetings, New Zealand took every opportunity to promote the entry into force of the Treaty, especially with annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, and urged them to do so without further delay, stressing the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty. | |

| *State/entity* | *Date/period* | *Activities and context* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Switzerland | June 2015-May 2016 | On the occasion of annual bilateral dialogues with annex 2 States, Switzerland called on them to ratify the Treaty. | |
| United Arab Emirates | June 2015-May 2016 | The United Arab Emirates reiterated on multiple opportunities its position on supporting the early entry into force of the Treaty, calling upon annex 2 States to ratify the Treaty at the earliest date possible. | |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | June 2015-May 2016 | The United Kingdom took every opportunity to discuss the Treaty with annex 2 States during bilateral meetings. | |
| European Union | June 2015-May 2016 | The European Union raised the issue of the Treaty in its bilateral political and disarmament and non-proliferation dialogues with the States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, in particular the annex 2 States. | |
| **1 (b) Activities relating to non-annex 2 States** | | | |
| Argentina | June 2015-May 2016 | Argentina took advantage of every opportunity to reiterate in all relevant forums the need for the Treaty to enter into force as soon as possible and for all States to adhere to it without preconditions. | |
| Austria | June 2015-May 2016 | Austria, both bilaterally and as a member of the European Union, supported the European Union plan of action and raised systematically in its bilateral contacts with non-annex 2 States, including at a high level when appropriate, the importance of signing and/or ratifying the Treaty in order to achieve its universalization. | |
| Belgium | June 2015-May 2016 | Belgium, both bilaterally and as a member of the European Union, supported a European Union plan of action and raised systematically in its bilateral contacts with non-annex 2 States, including at a high level when appropriate, the importance of signing and/or ratifying the Treaty in order to achieve its universalization. | |
| Brazil | June 2015-May 2016 | Brazil took every appropriate opportunity in its bilateral contacts to raise the importance of the signature and ratification of the Treaty with non-annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified it. | |

| *State entity* | *Date period* | *Activities and context* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Finland | June 2015-May 2016 | Finland raised the importance of the early ratification of the Treaty in its bilateral contacts with several non-annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty. | |
| France | June 2015-May 2016 | France took every appropriate opportunity in bilateral contacts with non-annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty to raise the importance of doing so as soon as possible, including at a high level when appropriate. | |
| Germany | June 2015-May 2016 | Germany used every appropriate opportunity at the bilateral level, and also undertook a démarche while holding the presidency of the Group of Seven, to raise the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty and encourage the signature and ratification of the treaty by non-annex 2 States that had not yet done so. Germany also invited representatives of non-ratifying States to an opening ceremony (with the Executive Secretary and Minister of State Michael Roth) for the exhibition on the International Monitoring System hosted by the Federal Foreign Office in Berlin. | |
| Hungary | June 2015-May 2016 | Hungary took every appropriate opportunity in its bilateral contacts to raise the importance of the signature and the ratification of the Treaty with non-annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty. | |
| Japan | June 2015-May 2016 | Japan took every opportunity, where appropriate, in its bilateral contacts to encourage the signature and/or ratification of the Treaty by non-annex 2 States, with a special focus on countries in Asia. | |
| Malaysia | June 2015-May 2016 | Malaysia took every appropriate opportunity in all relevant forums and bilateral engagement with non-annex 2 States to reiterate the importance of the signature and ratification of the Treaty and for all States to adhere to it as soon as possible without preconditions. | |

| *State entity* | *Date period* | *Activities and context* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mexico | June 2015-May 2016 | Mexico supported and acknowledged the efforts made by the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization and urged those States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty to do so as soon as possible.<br><br>In bilateral meetings, Mexico raised the importance of the signature and ratification of the Treaty by the non-annex 2 States with a special focus on Cuba and Dominica as the only two States in the region of Latin America and the Caribbean that had not yet signed the Treaty. | |
| Mongolia | June 2015-May 2016 | Mongolia took every suitable opportunity in its bilateral contacts with non-annex 2 States to promote the universalization of the Treaty. | |
| New Zealand | June 2015-May 2016 | Wherever relevant during bilateral contacts, New Zealand underlined to non-annex 2 States the importance of the Treaty and promoted the earliest possible entry into force and universalization of the Treaty. | |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | June 2015-May 2016 | The United Kingdom continued to raise Treaty issues including universalization with non-annex 2 States during bilateral meetings. | |
| European Union | June 2015-May 2016 | The European Union systematically raised Treaty-related topics in its political dialogues with countries that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty. | |
| **2. Multilateral level** | | | |
| **2 (a) Global** | | | |
| Argentina | June 2015-May 2016 | Argentina hosted a visit by the Executive Secretary in October 2015. Conversations with Argentine authorities on the ongoing efforts to universalize the Treaty were held in this framework. | |

| State/entity | Date/period | Activities and context | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Argentina supported the Treaty's verification regime, hosting eight of its monitoring facilities — some of which were visited by Executive Secretary Lassina Zerbo — with two remaining stations under construction. The preparations to build one infrasound station had already begun and the plans for the last one were being set up.<br><br>Argentina actively participated in the Article XIV process, endorsing statements urging States that had not signed or ratified the Treaty yet to do so as soon as possible.<br><br>Susana Malcorra, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Argentina, accepted the invitation to become a member of the Group of Eminent Persons and advocated for the early entry into force and universalization of the Treaty, by generating political support and recognition at the public opinion level.<br><br>Argentina closely followed the meeting of the Group of Eminent Persons held in Hiroshima, Japan, in August 2015 and issued a press release to further inform the public on Treaty-related matters. | |
| Austria | June 2015-May 2016 | Austria, both in its national capacity and as a member of the European Union, reiterated in various international forums its support for the Treaty and the importance that it attached to the Treaty's early entry into force.<br><br>Austria participated actively in the efforts of Working Group B of the Preparatory Commission, tasked with implementing the verification regime of the Treaty in preparation for its entry into force.<br><br>Austria actively supported on-site inspection training activities by providing training areas, equipment and experts as an additional way to support the Treaty's early entry into force. Experts from Austria participated in exercises, expert meetings and regional introductory courses as external facilitators. | |

| State entity | Date period | Activities and context | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| | June 2015 | Austria hosted and strongly supported the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Science and Technology 2015 Conference through financial contributions and the active participation of experts. | |
| | September 2015 | Austria associated itself with the Final Declaration of the Article XIV conference issued in New York in September 2015. | |
| | December 2015 | Austria supported the adoption of General Assembly resolutions in which all States were called upon to ratify the Treaty, and it joined in sponsoring General Assembly resolution 70/72. Austria repeated this plea in national statements in the Assembly, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and various other multilateral forums in relation to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. | |
| Belgium | June 2016-May 2016 | Belgium, both in its national capacity and as a member of the European Union, reiterated in various international forums its support for the Treaty and the importance it attaches to the Treaty's early entry into force. | |
| | December 2015 | Belgium supported the adoption of General Assembly resolutions calling on all States to ratify the Treaty. Belgium co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 70/73, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty". | |
| Brazil | June 2015-May 2016 | Brazil actively engaged in all relevant multilateral forums to promote the early entry into force and universalization of the Treaty. | |
| | | During the Article XIV conference held on 29 September 2015, Brazil called on all States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, especially annex 2 States, to do so with a sense of urgency. | |
| | | Brazil voted in favour of General Assembly resolution 70/73, on the Treaty. | |

| *State entity* | *Date period* | *Activities and context* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Finland | June 2015-May 2016 | Finland attended the Article XIV conference on the margins of the General Assembly at the ministerial level and delivered a statement in support of the Treaty. | |
| France | September 2015 | France attended the ninth Article XIV conference held in New York under the co-presidency of Japan and Kazakhstan. | |
| | October 2015 | France made a statement to the First Committee of the General Assembly at its seventieth session, reiterating that France gave priority to the Treaty's early entry into force. | |
| | December 2015 | France supported the adoption of General Assembly resolutions in which all States were called upon to ratify the Treaty and joined in sponsoring General Assembly resolution 70/73. | |
| | April 2016 | As a member of the Group of Seven, France supported the statement made at the Group of Seven Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Hiroshima, Japan, in which the Group called on States that had not signed and/or ratified the Treaty to do so as soon as possible. | |
| Germany | June 2015-May 2016 | Germany used every appropriate opportunity at the multilateral level to raise the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty and encourage the signature and ratification of the Treaty by States that had not yet done so.<br><br>Germany co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 70/73 on the Treaty.<br><br>The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Germany, Frank-Walter Steinmeier, participated in the Article XIV conference held in New York on 29 September 2015.<br><br>Germany undertook a démarche as president of the Group of Seven to raise the importance of an early entry into force of the Treaty and encourage the signature and ratification of the Treaty by annex 2 States that had not yet done so. | |

| *State entity* | *Date/period* | *Activities and context* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hungary | September 2015 | Hungary attended the Article XIV conference in New York and, along with Indonesia, officially handed over the Article XIV presidency to Japan and Kazakhstan. In its statement, Hungary reaffirmed its commitment and readiness to work closely with the new co-Presidents, as well as with other countries, to further advocate the cause of the Treaty. Hungary, along with Indonesia, prepared a detailed progress report on its activities performed as Article XIV coordinator for the period 2013-2015 and officially presented it at the Article XIV conference in New York. | |
| Italy | June 2015-May 2016 | Italy took every suitable bilateral opportunity to encourage further ratification of the Treaty, in particular within the Group of Seven. | |
| | September 2015 | Italy supported the final declaration adopted at the Article XIV conference held in New York on 29 September 2015. In his statement, the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Italy, Mario Giro, who also attended the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons on 26 September 2015, called for the prompt signature and ratification of the Treaty by those States that had not yet done so, in particular the remaining eight annex 2 States. | |
| | December 2015 | Italy voted in favour of resolutions calling for the prompt entry into force of the Treaty, including General Assembly resolution 70/73, in which the Assembly welcomed the ratification by Angola and called for the prompt signature and ratification of the Treaty by those States that had not yet done so, in particular the remaining eight annex 2 States. | |
| | February 2016 | The Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy, Michele Valensise, met in Vienna with the Executive Secretary and reaffirmed Italy's commitment to promoting the entry into force of the Treaty. | |

| *State entity* | *Date period* | *Activities and context* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Japan | August 2015 | The Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, Kazuyuki Nakane, participated in the Group of Eminent Persons meeting held in Hiroshima in August 2015, where he made an opening statement on behalf of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Fumio Kishida, renewing the commitment to realizing a world free of nuclear weapons as well as to achieving the early entry into force of the Treaty. | |
| | September 2015 | The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, Fumio Kishida, together with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan, chaired the ninth Article XIV conference, during which the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan made three proposals for the promotion of the early entry into force of the Treaty. | |
| | October-December 2015 | Japan submitted a resolution entitled "United action with renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons" to the General Assembly. The resolution urged all States that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the Treaty at the earliest opportunity, with a view to its early entry into force and universalization. The resolution was adopted with an overwhelming majority voting in favour of it. | |
| | October 2015 | On 27 October 2015, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe of Japan and President Nursultan Nazarbayev of Kazakhstan issued a joint statement on the Treaty in Astana, renewing their commitment to achieving the early entry into force of the Treaty and to realizing a world free of nuclear weapons. | |
| | January-March 2016 | Japan invited seismology experts from developing countries, including several annex 2 States, to the annual training course "Global Seismological Observation" held by the Japan International Cooperation Agency, which deals with global seismological observation and its application for nuclear test monitoring technology. | |

| State entity | Date period | Activities and context | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| | March 2016 | On the occasion of the Nuclear Security Summit held in Washington, D.C., Japan and Kazakhstan issued a joint statement on the Treaty entitled "Achieving the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", which renewed their strong commitment to achieving the early entry into force of the Treaty. | |
| Malaysia | June 2015-May 2016 | Malaysia actively participated in the Article XIV process, endorsing statements urging States that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the Treaty as soon as possible. Malaysia also actively participated in the technical activities related to Treaty verification, including extensive hands-on training events organized by the Preparatory Commission. | |
| Malta | June 2015-May 2016 | As a European Union Member State, Malta supported all relevant European Union efforts aimed at facilitating the entry into force and universalization of the Treaty. | |
| Mexico | June 2015-May 2016 | Mexico supported the joint statement issued by the group of States known as MIKTA (Mexico, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Turkey and Australia), condemning the recent nuclear test conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for contravening the principles of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.<br><br>Mexico signed the joint statement of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative condemning the recent nuclear test conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and emphasizing the need for the early entry into force of the Treaty.<br><br>Mexico emphasized the importance of defining a strategy in order to support the efforts by the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission in various meetings of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative and called upon those States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty to so as soon as possible. | |

| State entity | Date period | Activities and context | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Mexico, together with Australia and New Zealand, joined in sponsoring General Assembly resolution 70/73, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty". | |
| | | Mexico participated in the Article XIV conference held in New York on 29 September 2015 and supported the adoption of the Final Declaration, containing concrete measures to promote the early entry into force of the Treaty. | |
| | | Mexico participated in the forty-fifth session of the Preparatory Commission, which took place in Vienna from 16 to 18 November 2015. | |
| | | Mexico participated in the forty-eighth session of Working Group A, held in Vienna from 27 to 29 October 2015. | |
| Mongolia | June 2015-May 2016 | Mongolia reiterated in various international forums, including the General Assembly, its support for the Treaty and the importance that it attached to the long overdue entry into force of the Treaty. | |
| | September 2015 | The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mongolia took part in the Article XIV conference and emphasized that the entry into force of the Treaty was essential to the global effort towards nuclear disarmament. Mongolia welcomed the Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the Treaty adopted by the conference. | |
| | September-December 2015 | Mongolia supported the adoption of General Assembly resolutions in which all States were called upon to ratify the Treaty, and it joined in sponsoring Assembly resolution 70/73. | |
| | October 2015 | In its statements to the First Committee of the General Assembly at its seventieth session, Mongolia stated that universalization of the Treaty signified an imperative step towards disarming the world of nuclear weapons. | |

| State/entity | Date/period | Activities and context | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Zealand | June-September 2015 | New Zealand actively engaged in consultations on drafting the Final Declaration of the Article XIV conference. | |
| | September 2015 | New Zealand endorsed the Final Declaration adopted at the ninth Article XIV conference, held in New York on 29 September. | |
| | October 2015 | Alongside Australia and Mexico, New Zealand was a core co-sponsor of the resolution entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty" adopted at the seventieth session of the General Assembly, in which the Assembly urged all States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, in particular annex 2 States, to sign and ratify the Treaty as soon as possible. | |
| | April 2016 | New Zealand co-sponsored the joint statement "In larger security: looking ahead" at the 2016 Nuclear Security Summit, which emphasized the need for the rapid entry into force and universalization of the Treaty. | |
| Slovenia | June 2015-May 2016 | Slovenia organized the Annual NATO Conference on Weapons of Mass Destruction, Arms Control, Disarmament and Non-Proliferation held on 9 and 10 May 2016, in which the Executive Secretary participated. | |
| | September 2015 | Slovenia actively participated at the Article XIV conference held in New York on 29 September 2015, during which Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Slovenia, Karl Erjavec, delivered a national statement. Slovenia also participated in the process of preparing the European Union statement delivered at the conference. | |
| Switzerland | June 2015-May 2016 | Switzerland called for the entry into force of the Treaty in all its statements in relevant forums. | |
| | | Switzerland co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 70/73, calling for the entry into force of the Treaty. | |

| *State entity* | *Date period* | *Activities and context* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Arab Emirates | June 2015-May 2016 | The United Arab Emirates highlighted in relevant international forums its position on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and disarmament, as well as the urgency of an early entry into force of the Treaty, stressing the need for ratification of the Treaty by the remaining eight annex 2 States. | |
| | | The United Arab Emirates participated in the work of the Preparatory Commission and its working groups, as well as in discussions on the event that was held to mark the twentieth anniversary of the Treaty. | |
| | September 2015 | The United Arab Emirates participated in the ninth Article XIV conference, held in New York on 29 September 2015. | |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | June 2015-May 2016 | The United Kingdom fully supported all efforts by the European Union to promote the entry into force and universalization of the Treaty. | |
| | September 2015 | The United Kingdom participated in the Article XIV conference held in New York on 29 September 2015 and associated itself with the Final Declaration. | |
| | October 2015 | The United Kingdom made a statement to the General Assembly at its seventieth session supporting the entry into force of the Treaty. | |
| | November 2015 | The United Kingdom co-sponsored at the seventieth session of the General Assembly a resolution promoting the entry into force of the Treaty. | |
| European Union | June 2015 | The European Union demonstrated its commitment to the entry into force and universalization of the Treaty through the participation of its representatives in the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Science and Technology 2015 Conference. The European Union "Star" Award for the best scientific contribution presented by participants at the conference in Treaty-related fields supported by the European Union was awarded at the conference for the second time since 2013. | |

| *State entity* | *Date period* | *Activities and context* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|
| | June-December 2015 | The European Union continued to provide financial support to promote the entry into force and universalization of the Treaty and the establishment of an effective verification regime through its Council decision 2012/699/CFSP of 13 November 2012. | |
| | June 2015-May 2016 | The European Union and its member States raised the issue of the Treaty in statements on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea delivered at a meeting of the IAEA Board of Governors. | |
| | | Throughout the year, the European Union and its member States contributed to the work of the Preparatory Commission and made statements during the sessions of its working groups. | |
| | September 2015 | The European Union and its member States continued to state their political priorities (support for universalization and entry into force) related to the Treaty at the informal General Assembly plenary meeting marking the International Day against Nuclear Tests and at the Article XIV conference in September. The support for the entry into force of the Treaty was also expressed through the participation of the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice-President of the European Commission at the Article XIV conference. | |
| | | An article by the High Representative of the European Union/Vice-President of the Commission, Federica Mogherini, in support of the Treaty was published in the September issue of CTBTO Spectrum magazine (No. 24). | |
| | October 2015 | Addressing the 2015 European Union Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Conference, the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Federica Mogherini, referred to the Iranian nuclear agreement as a success for multilateral diplomacy that should be used for advancing the entry into force of the Treaty. | |

| State entity | Date period | Activities and context | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | The European Union adopted Council decision 2015/1837/CFSP, which provided additional resources (more than 3 million euros) and expanded European Union financial support for the promotion of the objectives of the Treaty, including its entry into force and universalization. The implementation of the new Council decision started in February 2016 and will last 24 months. | |
| | October-November 2015 | At the seventieth session of the General Assembly, the promotion of an early entry into force of the Treaty figured among the priorities of the European Union adopted at the level of the Council. | |
| | | In a statement delivered in the general debate of the First Committee, the European Union and its member States stressed that the Treaty was of crucial importance to nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation and its entry into force and universalization remained top priorities for the European Union. The statement confirmed the European Union's readiness to continue to promote this objective through diplomatic and financial engagement and reiterated the call to all States that had not yet done so, in particular those listed in annex 2 of the Treaty, to sign and ratify the Treaty. | |
| | December 2015 | The strong support of the European Union for the Treaty was reflected in the European Union member States' collective sponsorship and vote in favour of General Assembly resolution 70/73, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty". | |
| | January 2016 | The European Union and its member States expressed continued support for the Treaty's entry into force and universalization at the extraordinary session of the Preparatory Commission held on 7 January following the announcement by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of its fourth nuclear test. | |

| *State entity* | *Date period* | *Activities and context* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|
| | January-February 2016 | Strong political and financial support for the Treaty was expressed by the European Union at the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty symposium entitled "Science and Diplomacy for Peace and Security: the CTBT@20", the opening event to mark the twentieth anniversary of the Treaty. | |
| | February 2016 | In the opening statement at the 2016 session of the Conference on Disarmament, the European Union and its member States called upon all States that had not yet done so, especially annex 2 states, to ratify the Treaty as soon as possible. The statement also urged the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to sign and ratify the Treaty. | |
| | April 2016 | Support for the Treaty and its entry into force was demonstrated by the visit of Permanent Representatives of European Union member States to the Political and Security Committee of the European Union to the Preparatory Commission. | |
| | May 2016 | At the plenary session of the Conference on Disarmament on 17 May 2016, in the presence of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, the European Union and its member States delivered a statement highlighting its outreach activities aimed at promoting the early entry into force of the Treaty in line with the European Union Strategy against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction. The statement reiterated the call on all States that had not yet done so, in particular those listed in annex 2 of the Treaty, to sign and ratify the Treaty. | |

| *State entity* | *Date period* | *Activities and context* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|
| **2 (b) Regional** | | | |
| Argentina | June 2015-May 2016 | Argentina promoted within the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) the ratification and entry into force of the Treaty and supported its statements in that regard, calling upon States to take all appropriate opportunities to insist on the need for the early entry into force and universalization of the Treaty, in particular the statement on the twentieth anniversary of the Treaty, issued in February 2015. | |
| Austria | June 2015-May 2016 | Austria, as a member of the European Union, actively supported the relevant statements, positions and contributions of the European Union in support of the Treaty. | |
| Belgium | June 2015-May 2016 | Belgium, as a member of the European Union, actively supported the relevant statements, positions and contributions of the European Union in support of the Treaty. | |
| Brazil | June 2015-May 2016 | Brazil showed active engagement in the Organization for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL) in efforts to promote the universalization of the Treaty.<br><br>Brazil supported statements of CELAC and of the member States of the Union of South American Nations delivered on different occasions, which emphasized the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty and called upon all annex 2 States that had not yet done so to sign and/or ratify the Treaty as a matter of priority. | Brazil continued to promote the ratification of the Treaty by all Latin American and Caribbean States. |

| State entity | Date period | Activities and context | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Brazil supported the adoption by CELAC of "Special declaration 17: on the 20 years of the opening for signature of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", issued on 27 January 2016, which urged all annex 2 States that had not yet done so to promptly sign and/or ratify the Treaty. Among other measures in support of the Treaty's entry into force, CELAC called on all States to, inter alia, refrain from carrying out nuclear tests, other nuclear explosions or any other relevant non-explosive testing, including subcritical experiments and those conducted through simulation aiming to develop and improve nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction.<br><br>Brazil also supported the adoption by CELAC of "Special declaration 21: on the commitment to advance in the multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament", issued on 27 January 2016, which urged all annex 2 States that had not yet done so to promptly sign and/or ratify the Treaty. | |
| Finland | June 2015-May 2016 | As a member of the European Union, Finland continued its active support for relevant statements, positions and contributions of the European Union in support of the Treaty. | |
| France | June 2015-May 2016 | France, as a member of the European Union, actively supported the relevant statements, positions and contributions of the European Union in support of the Treaty.<br><br>France supported efforts by the European Union to promote the early entry into force of the Treaty and its universalization, including through the implementation and the adoption of the last Council decision on support for the activities of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization. | |

| *State entity* | *Date period* | *Activities and context* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hungary | June 2015 | The Hungarian ambassador in Seoul participated in, delivered a statement at and held a series of bilateral talks at the meeting of the Group of Eminent Persons held in Seoul on 25 and 26 June 2015. | |
| | August 2015 | The State Secretary responsible for Security Policy and International Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Hungary participated in the meeting of the Group of Eminent Persons held in Hiroshima, Japan, from 23 to 26 August 2015 and held a series of bilateral talks with various countries from the region. | |
| Italy | June 2015-May 2016 | As a member State of the European Union, Italy supported all relevant European Union statements, positions, initiatives and financial contributions aimed at facilitating the entry into force of the Treaty, especially Council decision 2015/1837 of 12 October 2015 on support for the activities of the Preparatory Commission for the promotion of the universalization and entry into force of the Treaty. | |
| Malaysia | June 2015-May 2016 | Malaysia took every appropriate opportunity to emphasize the importance of the early entry into force and universalization of the Treaty in various meetings of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), with the main objective of achieving the ratification of the Treaty by all 10 member States. | |
| | July 2015 | Malaysia also participated in the ASEAN National Data Centre Development Workshop and Training organized by the Preparatory Commission in collaboration with the Government of Viet Nam. | |
| Mexico | June 2015-May 2016 | Mexico supported the adoption of the resolution entitled "Nuclear test conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 6 January 2016" (C/Res.01/2016) by the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean on 18 January 2016. | |

| State entity | Date period | Activities and context | Comments |
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| | | Mexico signed "Special declaration 17: on the 20 years of the opening for signature of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty" and "Special declaration 21: on the commitment to advance in the multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament", adopted by the Heads of State and Government of Latin America and the Caribbean on the occasion of the Fourth CELAC Summit, held in Quito on 27 January 2016. | |
| | | Mexico participated in the forty-sixth session of Working Group B of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, which took place in Vienna from 22 February to 4 March 2016. | |
| | | Mexico, as a State party to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, signed the statement to mark the forty-ninth anniversary of the Treaty, in which the international community was called on to promote the effective cessation of nuclear tests of any kind, including subcritical tests and tests performed with supercomputers, and the early entry into force and universalization of the Treaty. | |
| Mongolia | June 2015-May 2016 | Mongolia seized every opportunity at the regional level to promote the Treaty and reiterate the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty. | |
| New Zealand | June 2015-May 2016 | New Zealand provided support to Pacific Island countries working to sign and ratify the Treaty. | |
| United Arab Emirates | June 2015-May 2016 | The United Arab Emirates met with regional groups to discuss ways to encourage the necessary ratification of the Treaty by all annex 2 States. | |
| European Union | June 2015-May 2016 | The European Union raised the issue of the Treaty during political dialogue meetings on non-proliferation and disarmament with key partners and different regional groups. | |